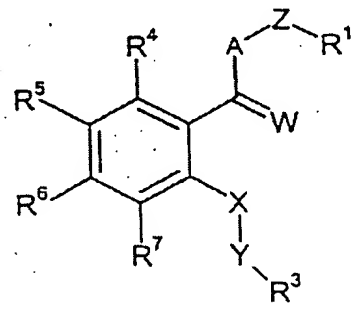
1. A compound of formula I

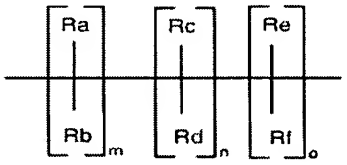


I

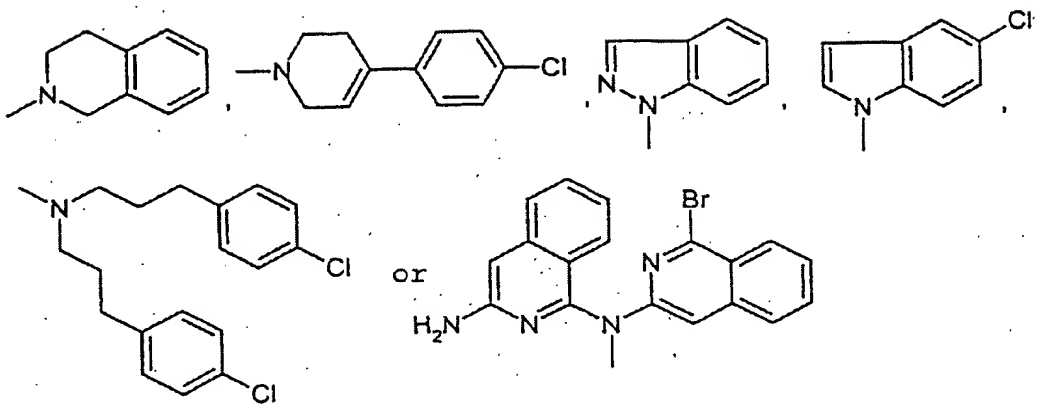
A2

in which

A	stands for the group $=NR^2$,
W	stands for oxygen, sulfur, two hydrogen atoms or the group $=NR^8$,
Z	stands for the group $=NR^{10}$ or =N-,
	$-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$, branched or unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or the group



or A, Z and R^1 together form the group

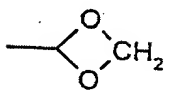


A2

m, n and o	stand for 0-3,
q	stands for 1-6,
R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f,	independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or the group $=NR^{10}$, and/or R_a and/or R_b can form a bond with R_c and/or R_d or R_c can form a bond with R_e and/or R_f or up to two of radicals R_a-R_f can close a bridge with up to 3 C-atoms each to form R^1 or R^2,
X	stands for the group $=NR^9$ or =N-,
Y	stands for the group $-(CH_2)_p$,
p	stands for 1-4,
R^1	stands for unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl, or for aryl or heteroaryl substituted one or more times with halogen; C_{1-6} alkyl; or one or more times with halogen substituted C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy; with the proviso that R^1 is not aryl directly bonded to $=NR^2$ in the meaning of A,
R^2	stands for hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl or forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members with R_a-R_f from Z or to form R_1,
R^3	stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy or hydroxy,
R^4, R^5, R^6, and R^7,	independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, or C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} carboxylalkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen,

or R^5 and R^6 together form the group

A2



R^8, R^9, and R^{10}, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl,

or an isomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

with the proviso that when A is $=NR^2$, X is $=NR^9$, $R^{2,4,6,7,9}$ is H, R^5 is Cl, W is O, Z=Y is $-CH_2-$, and R^3 is 4-pyridyl, then R^1 is not 3,4-methylendioxybenzyl. Amended to Example 3

7. (Amended) A method of claim 11 for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, fibrotic diseases, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open.

A3

8. (Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutical effective amount of at least one compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutical acceptable carrier.

9. (Amended) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8 for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosisk, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after baloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents..

11. (Amended) A method of inhibiting the tyrosine kinase KDR and/or FLT, comprising enabled

A4 administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

A4 12. (Amended) A method of producing a pharmaceutical preparation for enteral, parenteral and oral administration comprising mixing a compound of claim 1 with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.